securities.

PRESIDENT: My board does not light up, but when you press the button to use your microphone, it does show up here so I am going to have to do this by sight. Senator Goodrich.

SENATOR GOODRICH: Mr. President, members of the body, I would rise in support of Senator Murhpy's bill. What it boils down to is, he is letting the people that buy securities negotiate for whatever interest they want to negotiate with the broker. Literally, there would be no, as I understand it, no interest limit that they could agree on other than their own sound judgment. Now, for example, you already have this as far as corporations are concerned. If I want to borrow money, I don't have to pay one bit of attention to the usury rates as they exist right now if I want to incorporate prior to doing whatever I want to do. Corporations, in other words, can literally negotiate any rate that they want to agree to between the borrower and the lender, so consequently, we have this very same thing as far as it pertains to corporations already, and I see nothing wrong with this particular bill and I wholeheartedly endorse it.

PRESIDENT: Senator Keyes.

SENATOR KEYES: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask Senator Murphy a question.

SENATOR MURPHY: Certainly.

SENATOR KEYES: Senator Murphy, if this allows the buying, lending institutions to call the interest rate that they want to have charged to those that are going to speculate or buy stocks, then that turns the stock market over to the banking industry in the State of Nebraska. Am I not right?

SENATOR MURPHY: I don't believe so, Senator Keyes. This is an instrument, this bill is directed at only the transaction between the stock buyer and the exchange broker. This does not involve the bank per se. This is an agreement, if you go in to buy stock from a broker and if you want to buy it short or if you want to sell it short and make a partial payment on it, pledge the stock for the balance of the payment for future payment, that is the only place this is in effect. This does not relate to banking.

SENATOR KEYES: Who is going to finance the broker?

SENATOR MURPHY: I would imagine, Senator, it would come from a number of sources.

SENATOR KEYES: But probably the bank. In other words, if the banker decided that the interest rate for those that are dealing in stocks market was going to be 16% or 18% or 12%, they could stop the sale of stock any time they wanted to, couldn't they?